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LAMBDA

Sudbury
Ontario

Laurentian's Student Newspaper

Edsel Education at Porsche Price

LAURENTIAN TUITION GOING UP 14%

by James Weaver

On Monday, the Laurentian Board of Governors announced a hike in the university's tuition fees that will make this institution one of the most expensive educational prospects in the province. Tuition will be increased by twenty per cent over the next two years, with a fourteen per cent increase set for next year.

The fee increase will mean that the Laurentian student will be paying \$825 in tuition next year (not including incidentals like student association fees and physical education charges), and \$860 in September of 1981. This means that Laurentian will be more expensive than all but a handful of universities next year, and will be at the top (with Queens and Western) in two years.

A Demonstration, No Less

Student reaction to the announcement was swift and condemnatory. In a rare display of unanimity, the Students' General Association and the Association des Etudiants Francophones organized a demonstration in the Small Dining Room (across from the Great Hall) at 5:00 p.m. Tuesday to protest the tuition increase. (The meeting was about to commence at press time.)

Claiming that students can't afford the increase and that

Laurentian doesn't offer the superior education to warrant Ontario's top price, the organizations were particularly upset with the Board's handling of the increase.

The Board, Laurentian's fiscal authority, hasn't presented a budget for the university in the past two years. The students note that there is thusly no financial information available to justify a substantial increase.

The student associations are particularly concerned about the structure of the Board of Governors, noting that the Board is made up of people who don't have a financial stake in the university's future. The Laurentian Senate, where most of the university's active sectors are represented, is only consulted in budgetary matters. The Senate can neither affirm nor oppose a budget, nor can they make binding recommendations on any part of any Board financial decision.

The Board currently has no voting representation from either students or faculty. Students also go unrepresented on the university's Budgeting Committee. Laurentian is the only university in Ontario that denies student representation at the Board level.

The students' associations feel that the Board's lack of contact with day-to-day univer-

sity affairs means that the Board has little comprehension of the effect the tuition fee increase will have on the community and that, generally, the Board doesn't know how to effectively plan for or administer the university's operations. They also feel that the lack of representation from more active university participants is the major reason for the Board mismanagement.

No Taxation

Without Representation

The AEF and SGA have prepared a list of demands to be presented to the Board of Governors. In the area of tuition fees, they want a rollback of the mandatory 7.5 per cent tuition fee increase pending a study by the Ontario Federation of Students on whether the

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SGA President Ron McKay reads a list of demands to a group of students gathered to protest Laurentian's recently announced tuition increase. The meeting was held Tuesday evening and the demands were prepared by the Students' General Association and the Association des Etudiants Francophones.

SGA To Embark Upon Golden Age Of Radio

At the February 12 meeting of the Students' General Association a series of motions were passed which established the nucleus of a student organized and operated, campus-based radio station. The decisions reached by the student organization on that day represent the culmination of a long period of preliminary work and investigation by a small group of interested parties within the university community, work which has laid the foundation for a radio service and established the direction and general outline of this useful addition to our university.

There remains a tremendous amount of work to be done, work that will require contributions from every part of Laurentian. What has been accomplished is only the broadest outline: we now need to fill in the details. As it now stands, the details that have been agreed upon are straightforward. The S.G.A. has established an organization to be known as Radio Laurentian, has appointed Nick Antoncic as its director and allocated a small budget. The organization has also been given a mandate to bring into existence an operating station. Obviously the efforts have only begun.

The preliminary work mentioned above included making some early decisions on the type of station, its organizational structure, programming policies and similar problems. So that you might have some idea of the

general thrust of the work thus far, a rough sketch of the decisions is provided.

In brief, Radio Laurentian should look like this. First of all, it will be owned and operated by the S.G.A. and will be organized in much the same manner as Lambda. The station will be a "carrier-current" F.M. broadcasting operation. This means that the signal will only be available on campus. You will have to have your radio plugged into the wall outlet (hence "carrier-current") to

receive the signal. Hopefully, the signal will also be broadcast via the local cable company to homes in the region with a cable hook-up, although this system has the drawback of requiring access to cable facilities and a television. The cable side of all this is far in the future and will not be part of the initial set-up. (Looking even farther into the future, a regular F.M. broadcasting station for the region is being considered but the emphasis is on the future.) The

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MEANWHILE ... IN OTTAWA

OTTAWA [CUP] -- Close to 1,000 University of Ottawa students boycotted their classes Thursday to protest Ontario tuition fee increases.

The action is the third at the U of O since the Conservative provincial government introduced a mandatory 7.5 per cent and an optional up to 10 per cent tuition hike for 1980-81.

Thirty students occupied the registrar's office for a day on Jan. 22 and on Feb. 6 hundreds of social science students boycotted classes to protest the fee increases, which they say will further limit accessibility to post-secondary education.

Students from the communications and psychology departments boycotted classes Thursday after voting at general meetings to approve the plan. Student protestors gathered in the morning to organize picket lines outside of classes to encourage other students to join the boycott.

According to the psychology students, a fee increase would:

- stop a considerable number of students lacking financial resources from registering at the university
- force a number of students to abandon their studies because they will be incapable of paying the new hike
- burden the students with a heavier financial debt since student aid programs are inadequate to their needs.

The students pointed out that while tuition is going up a minimum of 7.5 per cent, student aid funding will rise only 4.4 per cent.

U of O students have vowed to continue protesting the fee hike throughout the spring.

Residence Students Gain New Rights

by James Weaver

As of the beginning of this year, students living in university residences have obtained many of the same rights extended to regular tenants in the province. Previously, university residences had been excluded from provisions of the Landlord-Tenant Act and Rent Review legislation as the buildings had been financed, at least in part, through the public purse.

University administrations must now listen to residents' concerns on items like the fees, food and regulations dealing with residences. The legislation requires that committees be established for the purpose.

Additionally, a university administration must provide students with financial informa-

tion showing that any increase in residence rent is justified.

Finally, the recognition of university residences as being similar to other types of tenancy gives students access to the courts and other provincial institutions dealing with landlord/tenant disputes. Previously, as university residences were exempted from provincial legislation, such access was not available.

It is to be pointed out that the legislation puts into law what has been in practice at Laurentian University. Other university administrations in Ontario, however, have not been as receptive to student concerns or to the concept of a student voice in residence matters.

THE RISE AND FALL OF MEDICARE



by Phil Hurcomb
for Canadian University Press
Hospital beds are being eliminated, doctors are opting out of medical plans or are extra billing patients, deterrent fees are on the rise and claims of mismanagement of the Canadian health system abound. Canada still has the cheapest, most easily available health care system on the continent, but the basic principles of Medicare, reasonable access to comprehensive health care for all, is gradually eroding away.

"From my vantage point as a G.P. (general practitioner) with a low to middle income practice, I wish to state that we no longer have universality or equal access to medical care in Ontario. While my practice is limited to Toronto, I know similar conditions exist in most of Ontario and, I suspect, in most of Canada" - Dr. Cynthia Carver, taken from a letter to former federal health minister David Crombie.

Dr. Carver is not alone in her suspicions. Although the opinions of Canada's three major political parties on the state of medicare range from vocal anger to practical ambivalence, not one is willing to say that medicare is functioning as it should or once did. Accusing fingers have been pointed at doctors across the country, especially at those from Canada's two richest provinces, Ontario and Alberta, but the origins of the real problem run much deeper; financial support for medicare has been shuffled aside by federal and provincial governments intent upon cutting costs and balancing budgets.

The growth of government assisted health care plans in Canada has been a slow and laborious one. First instituted by the Saskatchewan CCF government of Tommy Douglas in 1946, in the form of compulsory hospital insurance, the concept has met with mixed reactions from its inception.

In 1957, after several provinces had followed the Saskatchewan lead, the federal government passed the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Ser-

vices Act which resulted in the federal government sharing the costs of provincial plans. The four founding principles of the federal hospital plan were universal coverage, public administration, portability between provinces, and reasonable access to comprehensive care, the same principles that our present general health care plan is based on.

The Saskatchewan CCF government took the lead again in 1962 when it instituted the country's first pre-paid medical care insurance. Opposition by

provincial governments to spend in the areas of medicare and education, and provided a safety valve for capital expenditures in the poorer provinces. Under this arrangement the poorer provinces knew that if major expansion projects went over budget they would only be liable for half of the unexpected costs. Furthermore, the federal transfers had to be spent in the area where the original provincial expenditure was made.

By the mid-1970's the federal Liberal government had decided that it wanted to shift the

sability of Canadian medicare. Through the use of the ceilings the federal government has reduced the amount that they are spending on health and with the return of full control over medicare support, the provinces have, en masse, reduced their commitment to a universally accessible, high quality medicare system.

Statistics Canada figures for the first year of operation under established programs funding (1977-78) show that not one provincial government maintained the spending relationship between federal and provincial tax dollars that existed before 1977. The trend set in the program's first year has continued through to this year. For example, P.E.I. is contributing only 20 per cent of the cost of their provincial plan this year and Alberta only 39 per cent. It is estimated that Ontario's Conservative government's expenditures on health care will fall \$74 million below the contribution of the federal government this year.

The result of these spending cuts made possible by the Liberal legislation are predictable. Hospitals across the country are operating with skeletal nursing staffs, the numbers of hospital beds per thousand is dropping, and doctors are billing their patients above the level of reimbursement provided by provincial medicare plans.

In Ontario 18 per cent of physicians have opted out of the provincial plan altogether, in Alberta 55 per cent of surgeons are charging their patients extra fees, and premiums have risen drastically in the richer provinces. In the past five years, premiums have increased 82 per cent in Ontario, 50 per cent in British Columbia, and 33 per cent in Alberta. Hospital user charges are now in effect in at least 23 hospitals in Canada. Sixteen of Prince Edward Island's 115 doctors have opted out of the provincial plan since extra billing in that province was outlawed last summer and New Brunswick hospitals are now charging out patients \$10 extra per visit; the list goes on

and on. Opting out and double billing levels, as well as the implementation of user fees and increasing premiums can all be linked to the provinces' reluctance to maintain funding of our health system at even close to the rate of inflation.

In Ontario, for example, active treatment hospitals are being allowed an increase of 4.5 per cent and chronic care hospitals 5.3 per cent this year. Minimal increases of this sort are forcing hospitals to cut back their operations and to look for funds in other areas. Likewise, the Ontario government is allowing for a doctors' fee increase of 6.6 per cent this year, well below the rate of inflation, and doctors have responded by leaving the plan altogether or billing above the level that the government will reimburse the patient.

Are doctors being made the scape-goat for inadequacies in provincial schemes?

It's impossible to make a blanket statement about all doctors in all provinces, but many of the strongest defenders of quality health insurance think that it is too easy to pin the blame on the medical profession.

Charles Bauer of the Canadian Labour Congress agrees that the public should not focus all of their grief on the medical profession. Bauer points out that general practitioners have legitimate grievances with the way they are being paid through medicare plans.

"G.P.'s are falling behind in comparison to most specialists," according to Bauer. "A typical general practitioner can make as little as \$40,000 a year working 60 hours a week. Most unionized workers would not accept that level of pay."

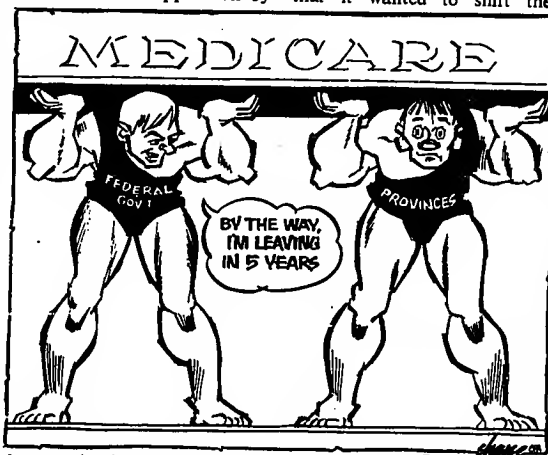
The CLC, one of the founding members of the recently organized Canadian Health Coalition, made up of church, labour, educational and consumer groups, is calling for a return to the old 50/50 cost sharing arrangement as a first step towards saving our health care system. They are also calling for the inclusion of dental and prescription costs in federally subsidized, provincial plans so that the plan will live up to its original principle of "comprehensive coverage".

If we returned to the old cost sharing arrangement, according to the CLC, proper funding for the system could be ensured and both doctors and patients would receive fairer treatment without having to move outside of the plan.

A great deal of the cost of returning to higher funding levels for medicare could be made up by improved management of our health system, says Bauer.

"We are now using high priced physicians to do things that nurses could be doing just

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the province's medical community was initially very strong. Many Saskatchewan doctors organized a strike to voice their dissatisfaction with the bill, a strike which lasted 23 days and resulted in the signing of the "Saskatoon Agreement" which provided important guarantees for the rights and prerogatives of the medical profession.

In 1966 the federal Liberal government again followed suit, introducing the Medical Care Act, providing a 50 per cent federal share of the cost of approved provincial plans. The 50/50 cost sharing arrangement for medicare was extended to funding of several social services, including post-secondary education. Under this arrangement, spending in the social services by the provinces grew with the rate of inflation because of the federal support.

The 50/50 funding arrangement provided an incentive to

burden of social services spending back to the provinces. Social services spending was costing them too much and, coupled with increasing expenditures in a variety of other areas, was contributing to an exorbitant national debt.

In June, 1976, the Liberals passed legislation putting an end to the 50/50 cost sharing arrangement and replaced it with Established Program Funding, a plan which put ceilings on increases in the federal share of social services spending. The transfers of tax credits to the provinces would no longer have strings attached to them; they could now be spent in any area that the provinces wanted to spend them in.

The implementation of the transfer ceilings and the freeing up of the use of the transfer funds marks the real turning point in the quality and acces-

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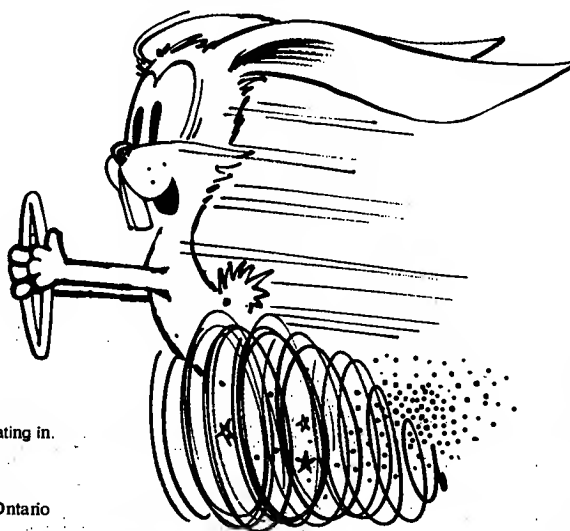
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PUBLISHERS TO HALT ILLEGAL COPYING

NEW HAVEN [CHE] — The use of photocopies instead of complete, original textbooks in American college classrooms has prompted a concerted campaign by publishers for stricter enforcement of the federal copyright law.

With the backing of the Association for American Publishers several publishing companies recently filed suit in U.S. district court here against a commercial photocopying business.

The defendant is Ghomon Corporation of Cambridge, Mass., which operates near university campuses in Cambridge; Ithaca, N.Y.; New Haven; and State College, Pa.

The publishers charge that material from their publications were copied without permission, in violation of the federal copyright law that took effect in 1978.

Alexander C. Hoffman,

chairman of the publisher's association, said his organization was supporting the legal action with funds raised by a special assessment approved by members in December.

The suit filed here is intended to challenge illegal photocopying practices on behalf of the entire publishing industry, Hoffman said. Members of the publisher's association will file additional suits if necessary, he said.

Hoffman said the publishers believed the evidence in the suit filed here was "typical of a huge volume of illegal copying that goes on continually on campuses all over the country."

Officials of the Authors League of America said they endorsed the publishers' position in the copyright suit.

The seven publishers filing the lawsuit are Basic Books, a division of Harper & Row; Holt, Rinehart & Winston, a

subsidiary of CBS Inc.; McGraw-Hill; Nelson-Hill; Prentice-Hall; John Wiley & Sons; and Princeton University Press.

Henry R. Kaufman, vice-president and general counsel of the publishers' association, said the copying cited in the com-

plaint represented only "a sampling of a tremendous amount of copying we've uncovered."

The copying involved at least an entire chapter or complete journal in every case, he said, and in many cases a third to half

of an entire book was photocopied.

Most of the work was done for professors, Kaufman said. Orders usually were for 20 to 30 copies, depending upon the number of students in the class.

Doesn't this sound familiar?

OTTAWA [CUP] — Some students steal library books but some professors just keep them overdue indefinitely.

That's what two campus libraries are finding out. Book stealing has become a \$24,000 problem for Douglas College while Carleton University professors owe more than \$22,000 in library fines for overdue books.

Carleton library officials are powerless because the system has no effective penalties for

professors other than stopping them from taking out more books.

Students, on the other hand, must pay outstanding fines if they want their marks released by the university or if they plan to register for more courses.

Verna Wilmeth, assistant Carleton librarian, said she recommended to senate twice in the last two years that the university either implement rules forcing professors to pay library fines or give professors special loan privileges.

"Senate turned it down flat both times because they said the philosophy of this university is that everybody is fined the same way.

"But when you come right down to it, actually senate doesn't want to do anything which is unpopular with the faculty," she said.

Carleton library spent more than \$2,500 last year sending overdue notices to professors.

But Douglas College just spent \$24,000 in security systems at two of the campus libraries in order to curb the loss of books.

"Without a doubt losses have dropped dramatically," said Janice Friesen, head librarian. "Other libraries in Vancouver with security systems have proved that the system works well."

She said that most books are stolen when they are in heavy demand and there isn't enough to go around.

The security system involves tagging every book with a material that will trigger an alarm when passed through the gate, if it hasn't been signed out.

MINISTER CONCEDES FAILURE !

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as well. The problem is that under present medicare systems, if those jobs were done by a paramedical person or auxiliary they wouldn't be funded by medicare, so patients have to have them done by the most expensive people in the medical system."

Costly misjudgements in the number of chronic care beds needed for the elderly have been made, resulting in chronic care patients being kept in emergency facilities at a great extra expense to the system, according to Bauer.

It doesn't often happen that organized labour and federal governments are in fundamental agreement on social services issues, but in this case, the newly-elected Liberal government has at least given indications that they share the CLC's concerns. In fact, Monique Begin, the federal health minister in the last Liberal cabinet, saw the shortcomings of the revised cost-sharing plan soon after it was implemented in the spring of 1978.

Begin now concedes that the Liberal government's "well-intentioned gamble" has failed.

Just before the election she told a conference on labour that the provinces had misappropriated \$650 million last year alone that would have been spent on social services if the old 50/50 arrangement were still intact.

"We should go back to the old way. Since block funding was implemented provincial

health ministers have become nobodies in their own cabinets. The important thing is that money is missing from the pot of health," was her assessment at the meeting.

Begin's unqualified denunciation of the provinces' performance in the area of health spending, made in the heat of the last federal election campaign, is predictably a great deal stronger than official party policy.

In a recent policy statement, the Liberals indicated that any action that they would take in this area would be contingent upon the recommendations of the Hall Review. Justice Emmett Hall, who was responsible for recommending the original principles of our medicare system, is conducting a health services review looking into the condition of medical insurance in Canada. Hearings for the review are expected to begin in March.

Hall has said that he intends to keep an "open mind and closed mouth" on the hearings until his report is finished, but it seems unlikely that he wouldn't recommend some strong revisions to the current system.

The major roadblock in the way of a return to provincial accountability in health care spending is the duration of the agreement that we are now working under. It was agreed by the provinces and the federal government in 1977 that the block funding agreement would run until the spring of 1982.

Pressures could be brought to bear on the provincial governments through the intricate web of federal/provincial financial interdependencies, but it is not likely that the governments of the larger provinces would part with an agreement which has provided ministries outside of the health and social services area millions of extra dollars every year. The provincial governments have given no indication that the erosion of our health care system due to abuses of the 1977 funding agreement will end until the financial incentive to spend in the area of health care is returned by the federal government, or until provincial electorates force health care spending to become an issue in upcoming provincial elections.

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province's universities are universally accessible. They also oppose the implementation of any fee increase above the 7.5 per cent at this or any other time. These demands are being directed both at the local administration and at the provincial government. Additionally, the Laurentian students' associations are calling for improvements to the Ontario Student Awards Program, as well as for increased funding at the provincial level for post-

secondary institutions.

The SGA and AEF are also calling for amendments to the structure of the Board of Governors. Along with a general review of the Board's structure, they specifically propose voting representation on the Board from the Students' General Association, the Association des Etudiants Francophones and the Association of Laurentian Part-Time Students. They also want voting representation on the Board from faculty.



GRADUATING THIS SPRING?

Applications for Graduation must be submitted to the office of the Registrar not later than **FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1980**

For further information, please contact the office of the Registrar.



DIPLÔME DU PRINTEMPS?

Les demandes d'admission au grade doivent être présentées au Secrétariat général au plus tard

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THE SHEEP SPEAK UP

by James Weaver

The Laurentian Board of Governors' announcement of a twenty per cent tuition increase over the next two years (fourteen per cent this year) makes a classic argument in favour of having an effective student voice at the university's highest authority. It also makes for a ringing condemnation of giving ultimate power to political appointees who have little contact with the day-to-day realities of academic life.

Laurentian is going to have one of the highest tuition fees in Ontario (which features the highest tuition fees in the country); this at an institution that offers less in the way of services to its students. Library acquisitions over the past couple of years have been close to ludicrous; Commerce, Laurentian's most popular programme, is being taught out of portables; tutorial sections, mandatory at most other universities in most courses, don't exist at Laurentian, largely because the university can't afford the tutorial assistants; virtually every professor, particularly in the more popular sections, carries a heavy package of overloads, meaning less concentration in the areas they instruct, and a resulting backlog in the appeals process. Despite these, and numerous other shortcomings, the Board of Governors really expects students to pay more money for less education.

It is also obvious that the Board, consisting as it does of doctors, lawyers, and other types popular with the Chamber of Commerce, has little grasp on the financial realities facing students, particularly those who don't have the earning power of the average Governor behind them. The Students Awards Officers of the province, the Ontario Federation of Students, The Toronto Star, and even a study published in Lambda a few weeks back indicate the same thing: students with summer jobs at much better than minimum wage, a scholarship or bursary, and maximum student aid still can't afford even last year's tuition fees without a massive parental contribution. The government's cynical increase of \$3.3 million in the student aid budget isn't going to help the student whose parents can't afford to contribute to educational expenses. Presumably that student is already receiving the maximum OSAP allowance; that student won't receive another cent in support, regardless of the tuition fee increase, as the government refuses to increase the maximum allowable benefit. OSAP is currently twenty per cent behind real costs...and losing ground by the day.

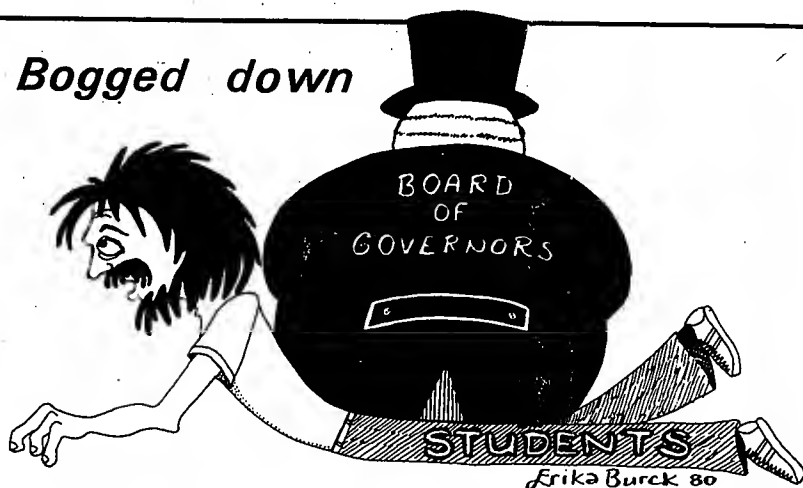
Here is where real student representation at the Board of Governors would play a crucial role. An increasingly large number of students simply can't afford to pay for an education. Where the heck are we supposed to get the money to pay the province's highest tuition fees? This is a question the Board either hasn't considered, because the sheep to be fleeced don't have the power to ask about such mundane considerations, or isn't prepared to answer because the Board is in no way responsible to those they hope will pay the freight.

There are going to be two consequences to the Board's ill-considered tuition fee hike. First, the new tuition fees will account for less than twenty per cent of the monies needed to run the university; the remainder comes in per head government grants. Hence, every time a student doesn't come to Laurentian because he or she can't handle the twenty per cent, the university also loses the eighty per cent. Something about babies going with the bath water seems appropriate here.

Secondly, there is going to be an obvious economic advantage to pass Laurentian by in favour of an institution featuring more services and better education at a lower cost. For years, Laurentian groupies have deplored the tendency of northern students to avoid northern institutions. Now, Horace Greeley will have a solid reason for saying "Go south, young student, go south."

James Weaver

Bogged down



DEMOCRACY BY CONVENIENCE

The PSALU is pleased to see the strong response to our "Meet the Candidates" debate regardless of the controversy that has accompanied it. In response to an open letter by the history society, I would like to thank them for their concern but would like to ask them why they feel only 5 candidates should have been included when in fact there were seven on the ballot? Perhaps this was an oversight on the part of the people who signed the letter. Because we were limited to one hour and a half the PSALU had to make a decision as to whether we should have all seven candidates, (not 5 but 7), or just include the three major parties. Our decision was obvious. Due to time constraints, the association felt that in order for students to get an overview of

issues presented by the government in power, the official opposition and the N.D.P., we had to limit our meeting to the three major parties. In reference to "providing the full spectrum of political thought"; students on campus had the opportunity to listen to Mr. Delauney on Monday, Feb. 4 at 12 noon, the opportunity to listen to the Marxist-Leninist party at two different times on Friday, Feb. 1 and the opportunity to talk with the Rhinoceros Party candidate during carnival week (beer and baby in hand).

I was appalled at the strong-arm tactics of the Marxist-Leninist candidate, forcing his way into the meeting and at the same time I acknowledge Mr. Delauney's respect for our decision to only have the three major parties.

The opportunity to display one's political efficacy and seek out the proper candidate to vote for was certainly available on campus. It is very easy to sit on the periphery and criticize the judgement of the PSALU in regard to our decision, but I suggest our judgement was realistic and fair in light of the circumstances we were faced with.

P.S. Historians are known to react after an event has occurred and then pass judgement. These four people had ample opportunity to approach the PSALU, prior to the event, to question the format. I can only surmise that these people were handcuffed by their discipline.

Jim Mason - President PSALU
Steve Urbanac - V.P.
Lise Poratto - S.T.

A Visit to Concordia

by Alex McGregor

Last Tuesday, the day after the election, I was at Concordia University in Montreal lecturing to a class on "Conservative Thought in Nineteenth Century Canada." The lecture was received with wry amusement from a class in a province and city that had just finished voting overwhelmingly for the Liberal party.

Later on I saw a sweet lass peddling herself on the Main area of Montreal. She had a red and white tongue on her head with the inscription on it "Je suis Liberal". I pass this observation on with no further comment.

Naturally, however, my interest was in what the students and faculty at Concordia are writing about. There are two papers at Concordia. The Thursday Report, a weekly put out by the Public Relations Office of Concordia, and The Georgian put out by the Concordia University Students Association.

Both papers are lively and interesting, just like our own

Lambda and Gazette. That is not a typo. The Gazette is now interesting and informative since Don Stone took it over. That is no reflection on the previous Gazette -- merely a compliment to Don for doing a good job.

The faculty at Concordia seems upset over whether or not to unionize. Michael Sheldon, Executive Asst. to the Rector, is opposed to a faculty union on the grounds that it will "constrict our ability to react to circumstances. Everything becomes detailed and defined -- workload, security of employment...what modest marge de manoeuvre we now possess will likely fade into illusion." On the other hand, T. Fancott of Computer Science urges unionization on the grounds "that the experience of academic certification in Canada has been in general positive, with few serious clashes."

It appears to me that the drive for certification is in response to pressures of declining enrollment and cutbacks. Historian, Cameron Nish, has

come up with an idea that I like in response to falling enrollments in Arts and Sciences. Prof. Nish is advocating that all members of the Arts and Science faculty should give one per cent of their yearly salaries for scholarships. This would produce 45 three year scholarships. Each dollar contributed is matched by a dollar from the University.

At Queen's 50 per cent of the faculty contribute, at McGill 40 per cent and at Concordia only 13 per cent give. This is an excellent idea for Laurentian, and I expect my colleagues will soon be tithing their 5 per cent for scholarships.

An old Tory speaks to a university housed in a tower. The area, the region, and the students are mostly Liberal. The University has problems, but is doing imaginative things to overcome them. Alex McGregor at Laurentian? Of course -- but also Alex McGregor at Concordia. Laurentian, despite what Northern Life seems to think is not alone.

How was your study break? In case you haven't noticed, Lent started last Wednesday. I know you will be anxious to join with us at St. Mark's this Thursday night for our first Lenten Service. See you Thursday at 5:30!

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Academic Restructuring A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME...

by Ron McKay
SGA President

There is nothing new in suggesting that the academic faculty structure should be replaced. The need has been felt and debated for several years.

During the last two years the Senate Committee for Long Range Academic Planning (Academic Planning Committee) has failed to fulfill its mandate. The problem of stagnation within the Academic Planning Committee was the result of an inability to separate the university's financial considerations and the university's academic co-ordination and resources.

It is recognized that there is no single "right" answer to the questions that arise when restructuring is considered. The interconnections between disciplines and shifting emphasis within disciplines, suggest numerous patterns. The Academic proposal on December 10th, 1979 made the following proposals to be implemented by July, 1980. The University is to be divided into three faculties. 1) a Faculty of Arts which would contain the current programs and departments in the

Faculties of Social Sciences (excluding the Department of Economics) and Humanities and including the School of Education, the School of Translators and Interpreters and the School of Social Work. With our current situation, this would comprise some 129 faculty members and would serve about 900 students - excluding faculty of federated colleges).

2) a Faculty of Science that would include the current departments of Science and in addition the School of Engineering, the School of Nursing and the School of Physical Education. This would serve 81 faculty members and 560 students.

3) a Faculty of Management Studies that would include the School of Commerce and Administration, the Sports Administration Program and the Department of Economics. This would serve 30 members of faculty and 600 students.

The following comments were also expressed at the last Academic Planning Committee meeting (February 12th).

The benefits sought were supposedly only academic, not

financial. The small saving of the elimination of one dean's position to be offset by the increased work moving through fewer offices.

Although the proposed faculties are better balanced in number than existing ones, it is clear that a Faculty of Arts is by some degree the largest, though homogenous in terms of discipline relations. In addition, the bulk of work related to bilingual programs and Federated colleges programs would effect this Faculty. An internal structure appropriate to these factors would have to evolve (highly unlikely). The Academic Planning Committee's entire restructuring depends on the development of an internal organization.

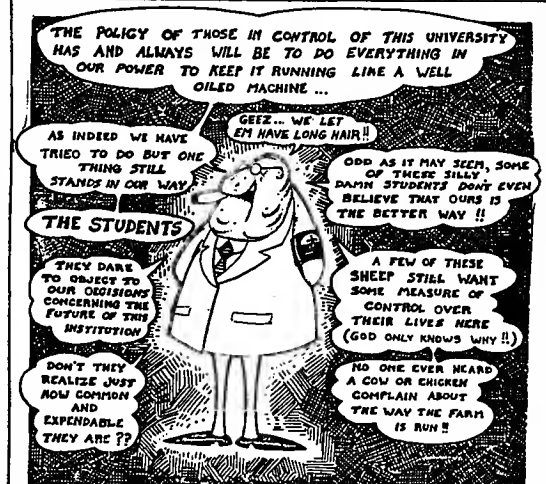
The Academic Planning Committee met on February 12, the Committee agreed that further action on the full proposal would be unwarranted. It was also decided that the project of an overall plan should be deferred in favour of the consideration of particular problems, especially those which arise from the budgeting process. Other problems including the role of continuing education programs, the School of Education, the bilingualism of Laurentian University, tenure and its role at Laurentian (academic freedom or job security) and the School of Engineering.

At the last Academic Planning Committee meeting, they decided to recommend to Senate, (meeting to be held Feb. 28 in Senate chamber on the 11th floor of the Library Tower) the incorporation of the School of Engineering into a Faculty of Science and Engineering. Since this announcement, a number of professors

have protested Senate's involvement.

The School of Engineering is currently operating with no guidance from Laurentian University. No faculty meetings occur, yet a curriculum schedule has been set. The curriculum to be offered might not reach

reality; after all, how can the courses be taught with no faculty. Will Engineering continue to exist at Laurentian? Will the Board of Governors finally assume its role of responsibility in the decision concerning the fate of the School of Engineering?



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- Laurentian is the only university in Ontario with no student faculty representation on the Board of Governors.
- Laurentian's budget has not been published for TWO years. The BEST budget is no budget at all!

There will be a general meeting concerning tuition increases open to all members of the Laurentian community on Thursday, February 28, in the Small Dining Lounge (Right next to the Great Hall). Everyone is welcome.

Twisted Sex Found More Effective

[ZNS] — A new way to help childless couples have a baby reportedly has been found by a doctor in Denmark.

According to Dr. Henning Pederson, all the woman has to do is stand on her head immediately after making love.

Dr. Pederson, a member of the staff of the Herlev County Hospital near Copenhagen says "Pregnancy is not easy to achieve in this day and age. But my research shows that standing on

your head almost doubles the chances of having a baby."



But Is It Tax Deductible?

LENNOXVILLE [CUP] — Computer science courses at Bishop's University are not unlike pay television — for the right amount of money you can buy any program.

But unlike pay TV, buying computer programs for computer science courses is plagiarism and the problem has reached epidemic proportions at Bishop's.

According to an investigation by the Bishop's student newspaper, *The Campus*, about 30 per cent of the students taking an introductory level computer course are buying all their assignments and more

than 50 per cent buy at least one.

The assignments sell for \$5 apiece, or \$75 for all the assignments in a one semester course.

Buyers and sellers agree that the trade in computer programs goes virtually unchecked. "I can't think of any way (a professor) could monitor it," said one student.

Computer science teacher Charles Carman concurs, but says he has "better things to do than play policeman."

"If that's the way they want to get their degree," said Carman of the assignment sales, "that's up to them."

Carman said he has given a failing grade to work that he was certain was not the student's own but added that no student has ever failed the course on charges of plagiarism.

Students say there are two reasons for the high incidence of plagiarism: the light punishment and ability to cheat with impunity and the difficulty involved in passing the course.



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For more information, contact: Mrs. Megda Davay, Faculty of Graduate Studies, York University, Downsview (Toronto), Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3. Telephone (416) 667-2426.

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The Quebec Question SOVEREIGNTY IS THE DREAM

by Miville Tremblay of McGill University and a member of the Parti Quebecois

"Quebec wants its cake and to eat it too."

As a French speaking Quebecer, it took me a long time to understand what that meant. Now I do, as far as the expression is concerned, yet I really don't know how it can apply to the Quebec Government's Sovereignty-Association proposal.

Canadians know very little about Quebecers and vice versa. But reciprocal misunderstanding has even worse effects on our relationship than divergent interests. Thus, I believe that open dialogue is of singular importance.

Like it or not, geography, history and economics make Quebec and Canada partners. But let's face reality: from Louis Riel to conscription, throughout the numerous constitutional conferences up to the sale tax debate, the record abundantly demonstrates that our relations have been bitter enough to occupy most of the political arena, especially in the last 20 years.

Even more significant is the fact that things are getting worse with time. Moreover, this situation has pre-empted constructive work on social and economic issues. This is particularly true in Quebec where the

"question nationale" has never been solved and has monopolized political debate. Frankly, this has lasted much too long and it's about time we settle it once and for all.

I do not accept the simplistic view that our relationship has been negative and antagonistic. We tend to forget things that are working reasonably well like the court system or the Canadian Armed Forces. We have never been close to a civil war thanks to solid democratic traditions. But one must nevertheless cure a gravely sick patient even though his teeth are in very good shape. It would be foolish to wait for cancer to develop before intervening. A good diagnosis is not just a list of symptoms. We must go much further and look at the roots of the problems in a realistic manner.

Sure, some of our best political leaders have tried for many years to solve the problem: Lesage, Johnson, Bourassa, Stanfield, Trudeau, Clark, etc. Not all of them were stupid or crooked: many have genuinely tried and with a great deal of honesty, idealism and willingness but sadly enough their assumptions were wrong. Some thought it was only a language issue, others that it was regionalism that could be

dealt with by better economic policies or more autonomy. Now the fashion is that federalism needs to be "modernized" or "renewed". Good intentions aren't enough if they miss the point.

Sovereignty-Association has two premises:

Firstly, Quebec is a distinct society, not just plain Canadians speaking French. Sure we aren't as different as the Chinese or the Congolese but if Canadian society is distinct enough from American society to warrant its own sovereign government, then Quebec is clearly in the same position vis-a-vis Canada. Canadians and Americans have a lot in common but their interests are better served by their own government. Bigger isn't necessarily better. The parallel is

good enough to make my point clear -- as a distinct society, Quebec needs its own sovereign government if it wants to optimize its development and fully affirm its unique character.

Second, what we have truly in common is an economic space. Our economies are interdependent. "Ontario's trade with Quebec accounted for 105,000 jobs in the province's manufacturing shipments to

Ontario, however, the job-creation effects of trade between the two provinces are roughly in balance." (Ontario Government, 1977 Budget Document).

Moreover, Abraham Rotstein, an economist at the University of Toronto stated in *Le Devoir*: "According to data published in April by the Ontario government, the number of workers in the Maritimes whose incomes come from sales made in Quebec is said to be 9,000. The Prairies sell \$432 million of consumer goods to Quebec (mostly beef that they cannot sell elsewhere in A-

standing the importance of regionalism, Canadians believe their national government is in Ottawa and entrust it with the major responsibilities of security, international representation, wealth redistribution and economic development. Provincial governments are very important in their ability to

ASSOCIATION THE REALITY

merica), thereby helping to maintain approximately 10,000 jobs. Finally, 3,000 jobs in British Columbia are related to exports to Quebec. In the opposite direction, the number of jobs in Quebec is almost identical." (*Le Devoir*, December 19, 1977).

Economic interdependence and integration is a worldwide phenomenon. Yet competition is still and states tend to associate in larger economic units. Markets become critical for an economy to expand. It would be foolish for both Quebecers and Canadians to dismantle a major asset of their common prosperity. We need each other to be what we are. Thus, the Quebec Government proposes that the economic space be maintained through a monetary union.

In concrete terms this means that the same dollar would still be the legal tender in both countries. It would, among other things, ease commercial transactions and avoid possible unilateral devaluation permitting massive dumping into the other partner's market.

If the Canadian dollar reflects the state of the economy, it is also due to Quebec's contribution. According to that principle, Quebec would be awarded a number of seats on the new Central Bank Authority in proportion to the relative importance of its economy.

Moreover, the economic union would maintain the present free movement of capital, goods and people, both across Quebec and between the two partners. No passport would be required and the distance between Halifax and Toronto would remain the same. Geography and economic links are given. There, nothing can be changed.

Why is the general framework of Sovereignty-Association, the only realistic solution to our problem? Because for many years we have tried to avoid a dilemma. Notwith-

respond to particular demands, be closer to the population and thus better serve the regional diversity. The two levels of government, counterbalancing each other, make federalism the ideal political framework for Canadians. Some modernization is needed but the equilibrium tilting in favour of central government is essential to keep Canada strong and united.

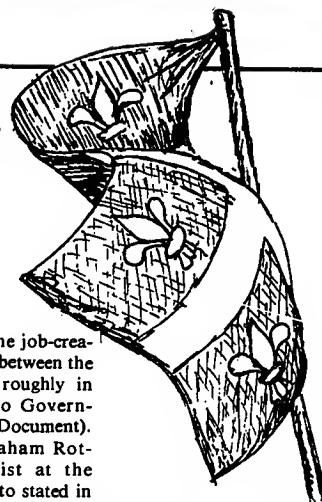
The crux of the problem is that Quebecers, sovereignist or federalist alike, see in Quebec their national government. Two national governments cohabit very badly within the same country. The dilemma lies in the fact that the minimum demands of Quebecers can't be met by the maximum that Canadians are willing to allow in terms of decentralization.

The point is not that they don't want to compromise but that their basic demands are mutually exclusive within the federal framework.

Let's take the latest example: Claude Ryan's proposals. This platform does not even rally all the "nationalist-federalists" like Robert Bourassa or Jean-Paul L'Allier. Bourassa and L'Allier say the proposals are too timid and betray Quebec's traditional demands. Nevertheless Ryan's "reasonable" demands can't be accepted by Canadians. Some politicians pay polite lip service to the Liberal document for being "interesting and constructive" and thus make the people believe that a consensus is possible.

To say the contrary would massively push the Quebec population into Levesque's arms. But to accept these reforms wouldn't eliminate Quebec nationalism and would threaten Canadian unity by weakening Canada's national government. If one can imagine a worse situation than the present one, this is it. Whatever

cont'd on page 7



Prof Studies Sexual Harassment Across Ontario

GUELPH [CUP] -- Norma Bowen, a psychology professor at the University of Guelph, will launch a study into sexual harassment on university campuses in Ontario later this month.

Bowen's decision to conduct the study was prompted by her involvement in the arbitration process at the University of Ottawa which resulted in the dismissal of University of Ottawa biology professor Rudi Strickler for "unwanted sexual advances" to a student.

Bowen said that her interest in the problem of sexual harassment is a direct result of the arbitration hearings, where she found that little information on the subject actually existed.

With the help of the Ontario Federation of Students, professor Bowen hopes to define just how widespread the problem of sexual harassment is in the academic environment and the factors that contribute to its occurrence in the classroom.

"The U of O case was the first in Canadian history to result in arbitration," said Bowen who sat on the two-man, one-woman arbitration board that upheld the university's decision to relieve Strickler of his duties.

"Much of what was said at the hearings and in council

submissions to the board was predominantly legalistic," Bowen said, adding that she felt "a responsibility to go beyond the legal mumbo jumbo" to clearly define the parameters of the problem for the university community as a whole.

From the information that is available, it appears that sexual contact between students and

professors, if not harassment, on campus might be on the rise.

In a recent, nation-wide survey of the United States, it was found that at least 25 per cent of recent female graduates included in the survey claimed to have had sexual contact with their instructors, compared with five per cent among those that had obtained their degrees more

than twenty years ago.

Of the males surveyed in the poll, only 3 per cent reported sexual contact with professors while they were students.

According to Bowen, an important part of eliminating the problem is attempting to define exactly what is meant by the term sexual harassment. Once that is achieved, Bowen

feels mechanisms can be set up whereby students can discuss their problems before any situation gets out of hand.

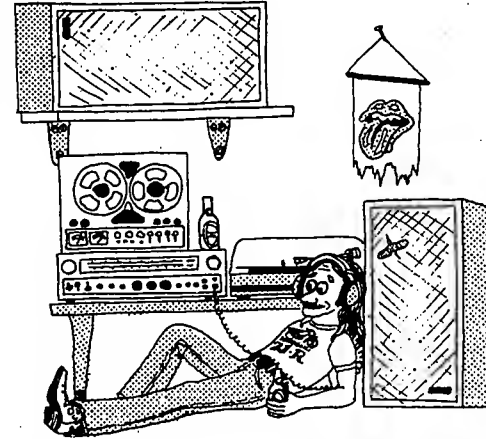
Bowen does not expect to find a cure through her research. Instead, she hopes to use the information gained in the survey to prevent problems and "deal with it before it becomes uncontrollable."

'Campus Radio Is Central Focus'

cont'd from page 1

programming will be eclectic, with a wide variety of music and a significant amount of news, current affairs and special presentations. The station will invite (and actively seek) input from all parts of Laurentian and the surrounding community. The language policy will reflect, accurately, the make-up of Laurentian's population. The station will demand editorial autonomy, at the same time maintaining political neutrality.

Antonic feels confident that the decisions that have been made are the best possible, within the context of Laurentian. "The school is unique in many ways, both to our advantage and disadvantage, and we have capitalized on both the positive and negative aspects of our situation. We can assure you that we have arrived at the best possible solution to the problems that we confronted," said Antonic.

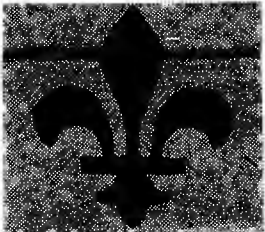


"The major part of the work remains to be done, and if Radio Laurentian's intentions to accurately reflect this constituency are to be realized, it needs your support and input. We are convinced that Laurentian needs a 'central focus' for its diverse parts and that this

need can, in part, be fulfilled by a radio station. The potential exists; all that is needed to realize this potential is the imagination and effort of those willing to make a contribution. As always, apathy will be deadly and even more so for a project as ambitious as this.

"We would like, therefore, to extend an open invitation to the university community. We need input from all segments of that community, as well as the broader context in which we find ourselves. The administration, faculty, student body, support staff and anyone else that we may have left out is welcome to make comments or suggestions, ask questions or most importantly to contribute to our effort. Only an effort by the whole community will ensure the success of our project."

If there is anything that you can do to help the fledgling operation (or if you would simply like to find out more about what's happening) get in touch. The director (he wanted to be called "first citizen" but we balked at that) is Nick Antonic (honours History student). He can be reached through the S.G.A., at home (675-5824) or through Wolfe's Bookstore (673-6717). Get in touch and talk.



cont'd from page 6

the compromise, it would leave one or both partners deeply dissatisfied.

The solution is to get out of that dead-end framework. Let's maintain the federal system where it works best. Between the nine English-speaking provinces. If in fairness no child should be allowed a special status within the family, let's now let that grown-up kid go on its own. This does not preclude friendship, mutual respect and continued co-operation. Quebec is not asking for Canada's credit card but wants to be treated with justice. We want to be responsible for ourselves. We want self-government.

Without Quebec as one of its 10 provinces, Canada will not fall apart. Those who believe the contrary have little faith in its people. This country is a great one and Canadians rightfully care about it. Opting for Sovereignty-Association is a rational choice and shouldn't be looked on as a failure. It is a hard decision. The people of Quebec know that and are carefully pondering the issue. But to back Sovereignty-Association is to put faith in a better future for Canada-Quebec relations. The test will be one of maturity and respect for both Canadians and Quebecers.



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SPORTS SHORTS

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

The Lady Vees were at the O.W.I.A.A. finals in Guelph this weekend. They won their first game, against the University of Western Ontario, with a final score of 54 - 45. This victory means that Laurentian will be represented at the C.I.A.U. championships at Dalhousie. The Vees also played Guelph and lost the game 66 - 40. Natalie Vukovich was Laurentian's high scorer with 14 points.

MEN'S BASKETBALL

The men were at home to Carleton University on Friday night and were defeated 108 - 70. Mike Sheridan led the scoring for the Voyageurs with 18 points and also was the top rebounder with 12. On Saturday Laurentian was more successful

by Brendan Stapleton

Thorneloe Players is having a general meeting on Wednesday, March 5 from 4:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. at Thorneloe Social Centre to elect and discuss next year's executive and the play(s) that we would like to do.

All are welcome. Remember, if you didn't get involved this year, we still need you for next year. So for those of you who didn't get involved this year, come out and be a part of next year's production.

finishing the game with 89 points to the University of Ottawa's 87. Rick Pawlowicz contributed 22 points to the victory while Willy Witowich came up with 21.

TRACK AND FIELD

The Voyageurs made their presence known at the University of Toronto's All Comers Meet. In the men's high jump Jeff Kerr placed first with a jump of 1.93 metres: a personal best. Dan Boudreau won the 3,000 metre event in a time of 8:57. Kerry Kantola was third in 9:27. Dave Sutherland won the shot-put with a distance of 10.59. In the 1,500 race, Steve Smith came in second in 4:09.2, he was also fourth in the 1,000 metre event, finishing in 2:43.2. Jeff McRae's jump of 12.22 metres in the triple jump was good for a fourth place finish. Hilda Postenka was at the Canadian Senior Indoor Championships and placed 8th in the

high-jump with a height of 1.65, well below her personal best.

CROSS COUNTRY SKIING

Laurentian's trails were the sight of the O.U.A.A. and O.W.I.A.A. finals. In the individual event, Helen Lindfors was Laurentian's top skier placing 13th. Riitta Laakso finished 15th. Claire Wasteneys of Guelph was first in a time of 28:50. In the men's individual race, Kent Hothorn from Guelph finished first while Ron Mitchell placed second and Richard Pettit was fourth. Ulf Kleppe came in fifth. The men's relay was won by the team from Guelph and Laurentian's teams finished second and third. Carleton won the women's relay. The total team standings, determined by total team times, were: Laurentian 1st in the Men's section with 192:41 while Guelph was just behind at 192:50. Guelph won the women's section with a total team time of 138:19.

Upcoming Voyageur Events

Next weekend the O.U.A.A. and O.W.I.A.A. finals for track and field will take place at York.


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Lambda Publications is the student-operated newspaper at Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario. While partially funded by the Students' General Association, Lambda is autonomous from other University organizations, both student and administrative.

Lambda is published weekly each Thursday during the academic year, save holidays. 3,000 copies are printed and distributed on the Laurentian campus.

Lambda Publications is a member of the Canadian University Press. As such, it is democratically controlled by its staff. Staff meetings are held every Thursday afternoon at 5:00 p.m. in the Lambda office, Room G-1, Student Street. Membership in Lambda Publications is open to all members of the Laurentian University community and is contingent upon three published contributions during a school year, or five published contributions during the academic year.

The opinions expressed in the copy of this newspaper are not necessarily those of Lambda Publications.

Letters and submissions must be double-spaced and should be typed. Illegible copy will not be accepted. Author anonymity is available upon request, but all submissions must be signed, and an address and telephone number must be indicated. Letters over 250 words in length may be edited, but not in all cases.

Submissions and advertising must be in the Lambda office on the Friday prior to the Thursday of desired publication. Submissions made personally to the Lambda office may be accepted up until 5:00 p.m. on the Monday prior to the Thursday of publication, if Lambda is informed of the late submission on or before the regular Friday deadline.

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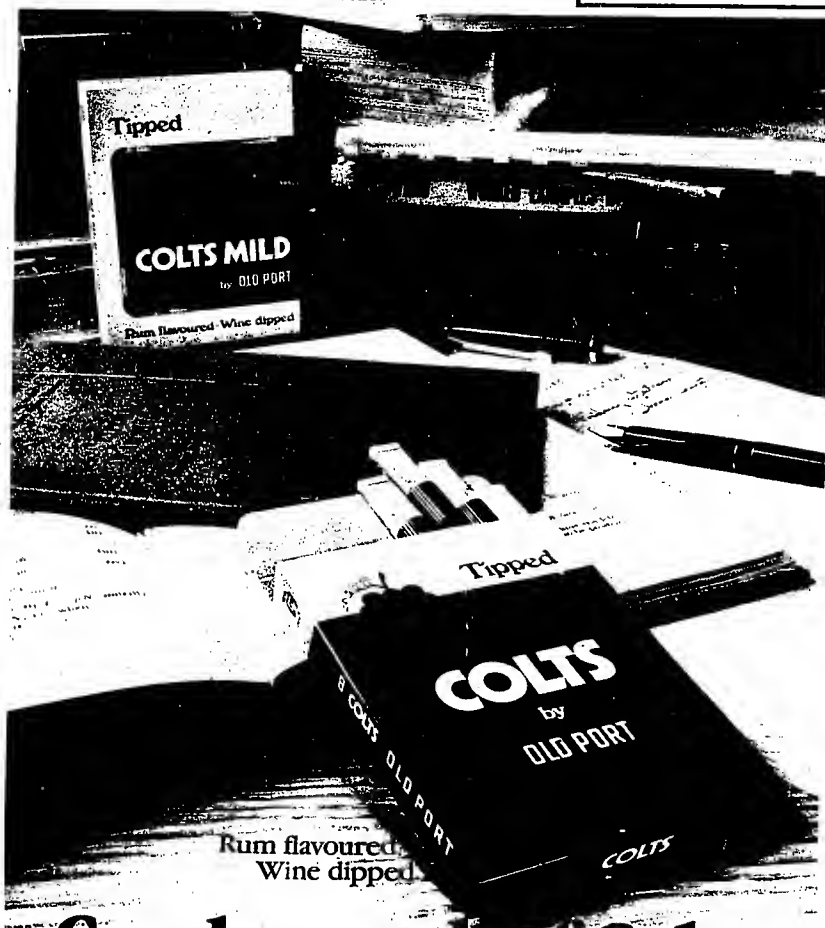
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